INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROJECT/ACTIVITY DATA

Project/Activity Name:	Amélioration et Sécurisation des Terres vers la Résilience (ASTER) [Improving and Securing Land Tenure for Resilience]
Amendment (Y/N):	N
Geographic Location(s) (Country/Reg.):	Burkina Faso/West Africa/Sahel Regional
Implementation Start/End:	FY 2018 - FY 2021
Solicitation/Contract/Award Number:	
Implementing Partner(s):	
Tracking ID/link:	Burkina Faso ASTER IEE.09.28.2017
Tracking ID/link of Related RCE/IEE:	**Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel (REGIS)** BEO_Sahel JPC REGIS ETD IEE 2012-2018 (DOCX) (PDF), approved 01/29/2013 **Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE)** DCHA_AFR BEO_REGIS-ER Sahel RISE (PDF), approved 03/31/2015
Tracking ID/link of Other Analyses:	n/a

ORGANIZATIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Implementing Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	Burkina Faso LPC, Sahel Regional Office		
Funding Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	Africa Bureau, USAID Senegal		
Funding Account(s):			
Funding Amount:	$1,900,000.00 USD		
Amendment Funding Date:		**Amendment Funding Amount:**	
Other Affected Unit(s):			
Lead BEO Bureau:	Africa Bureau		
Prepared by:	**Shawn Wozniak**, USAID/Burkina Faso Agriculture Officer **Abdourahmane Ndiaye**, Regional Environmental Specialist, MEO for Sahel limited presence countries		
Date Prepared:	August 2, 2017. Revised Sept. 27, 2017.		

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW DATA

Analysis Type:	☒ Categorical Exclusion ☒ Initial Environmental Examination	☐ Amendment ☐ Deferral
Environmental Determination(s):	☐ Negative Determination ☒ Negative Determination w/ Conditions ☒ EMMP	☐ Positive Determination

Expiration Date:	Sept. 30, 2021
Additional Analyses/Reporting Required:	Climate Risk Management (CRM), see Sect. 4 and Table 3.
Climate Risks Identified (#):	Low __ X____ Moderate __X____ High _____
Climate Risks Addressed (#):	Low ___X___ Moderate __X____ High _____

THRESHOLD DECISION MEMO AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE IEE

The purpose of this IEE, in accordance with Title 22, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 216 (22CFR216), is to provide a preliminary review of the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment, and on this basis, recommend Threshold Decisions, and in some cases attendant conditions for activities undertaken under this Award to **L'Observatoire Nation ale du Foncier (ONF)/Burkina Faso** to implement the "***Amélioration et sécurization des terres pour la résilience***' project**.** This IEE also sets out project-level implementation procedures intended to assure that conditions are translated into specific mitigation measures and actions and to ensure systematic compliance during project implementation.

This IEE is a critical element of a mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation.

RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DETERMINATIONS

TABLE 1: ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATIONS

Projects/Activities	Categorical Exclusion Citation (if applicable)	Negative Determination	Positive Determination	Deferral[1]
Project/Activity 1: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) resulting in the establishment, staffing and effective operationality of Rural Land Tenure Service (SFRs) offices in RISE ZOI communes.				
Sub-activity 1.1: Supporting newly established Rural Land Tenure Offices (SFRs).		X (with conditions)		
Sub-activity 1.2: Supporting community, regional and national-level mapping.		X (with conditions)		
Sub-activity 1.3: - Conducting as-needed land tenure and land-use analyses.		X (with conditions)		
Project/Activity 2: Expand implementation of the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) to new RISE ZOI communes.				
Sub-activity 2.1: Development, refinement, and modifications to MAST application and data stack	X			

[1] Deferrals must be cleared through an Amendment to this IEE prior to implementation of any deferred activities. USAID/IPs may utilize the Environmental Screening Tool to assess impacts of deferred activities.

Projects/Activities	Categorical Exclusion Citation (if applicable)	Negative Determination	Positive Determination	Deferral[1]
Sub-activity 2.2: Sensitization and training around land laws and land rights.	X			
Sub-activity 2.3: Backstopping SFRs (Services du Foncier Rural) in the processing, cleaning, and verification of data generated through the MAST app, as well as work flow management.	X			
Sub-activity 2.4: - Supporting delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (attestations de possession foncière, or APFRs).	X			
Sub-activity 2.5: Training of RISE partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST.	X			
Project/Activity 3: Provide land-related technical assistance to other RISE Implementing Partners, including helping to strengthen community-level organizations to promote and arbitrate land tenure matters.				
Sub-activity 3.1: Training Commune and Village-level stakeholders on the MAST technology, and training Trusted Intermediaries.	X			
Sub-activity 3.2: - Technical assistance to demonstrate what can be done now that one has an APFR.		X (with conditions)		
Sub-activity 3.3: Technical assistance to communities and SFRs toward the creation and management of common lands.		X (with conditions)		

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS, MONITORING AND REPORTING MEASURES

In addition to the specific conditions enumerated in Section 3, the negative determinations recommended in this IEE are contingent on full implementation of a set of general monitoring and implementation requirements. The following is a summary, with additional details specified in Section 3 and Section 4 of the IEE.

- All technical assistance, workshops, consultations, and recommendations for program designs will include best practices regarding sustainable use, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability;

- Training and sensitization of communities on land rights will have to integrate cultural realities and consider proper management of sensitive issues to avoid social conflicts. Trainings should be done by specialists who are familiar with the local culture. Trusted intermediaries who will have in charge to map land should be proposed consensually by village level stakeholders;

- This IEE does NOT authorize support for pesticides, including their procurement, use, transport, storage or disposal. Any pesticide activity proposed under this program would necessitate an amended IEE, including all elements of analysis required by 22CFR216.3 (b) under USAID Pesticide Procedures;

- The introduction of technologies for intensifying agriculture production techniques will not encourage the use of fertilizers, or non-approved or GMO seeds; also, that best practices in the use of these inputs are promoted during introduction of the technologies;

- The IP shall integrate their EMMP into their project work plan and budgets, implement the EMMP, and report on its implementation as an element of regular project performance reporting.

- As required by ADS 204.3.4, USAID/Burkina Faso field Office will actively monitor and evaluate whether the conditions of this IEE are being implemented effectively up to the signatures of agreements/deals and whether there are new or unforeseen consequences that were not identified and reviewed in this IEE.

- If, during implementation, unanticipated negative consequences occur or activities are considered other than those described above, an amendment to this IEE shall be submitted for each occurrence.

- Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes responsibility for compliance with all applicable and appropriate host country laws and regulations. Implementation will in all cases adhere to appropriate and applicable host country environmental laws and policies.

USAID APPROVAL OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROJECT/ACTIVITY NAME: _____

CLEARANCE :

Mission Director:_____Date:_____

Lisa Franchett

CONCURRENCE:

Bureau Environmental Officer:_____/c/ WIKnausenberger_____Date:_9/28/2017_____
[for] Brian Hirsch

Approved: __ x___
Disapproved: _____

File No:__Burkina Faso ASTER IEE.09.28.2017_____ (USAID/W BEO)

ADDITIONAL CLEARANCES:

Acting Country Representative:_____Date:_____
USAID/Burkina Faso Donald Clark

Director of Program Office: _____Date:_____

USAID/Sahel Regional Office Yikee Adje

Mission Environmental Officer:_____Date:_____

For Sahel LPC and NPC Abdourahmane Ndiaye

Regional Environmental Officer:_____Date:_____

USAID/Sahel Regional Office Samantha Wapnick

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY NUMBER:

COUNTRY/REGION: Burkina Faso/West Africa

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY TITLE: "Amélioration et sécurization des terres pour la résilience' (ASTER) - Direct award to L'Observatoire National du Foncier (ONF) - Burkina Faso

1.0 PURPOSE, BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF IEE

The purpose of this IEE, in accordance with 22CFR216, is to provide the first review of the reasonably foreseeable effects of this activity on the physical and natural environment, and on this basis, recommend Threshold Decisions for activities under the direct award to l'Observatoire National du Foncier (ONF)-Burkina Faso to implement the project **"Amélioration et sécurisation des terres vers la résilience"**. This IEE also sets out project-level implementation procedures intended to assure that conditions in this IEE are translated into specific mitigation measures and actions and to ensure systematic compliance with this IEE during project implementation.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The success of the Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE) programs is impacted significantly by the land tenure security of its beneficiaries. Several have identified secure land rights as key to building an enabling environment for successful programming, and insecure land rights as being a fundamental constraint to achieving investment objectives.

For example, land access and land rights are critical to women's empowerment and control over productive resources; declining land holdings, landlessness, and land competition and conflict are specific drivers of vulnerability; and a lack of secure access to productive land is a direct contributor to the poor state of economic well-being in agro-pastoral and marginal agriculture zones, as well as a driver of conflict over resources.

To improve women's access to land, REGIS-ER has worked to allocate bio-reclaimed degraded lands to women, and has addressed conflicts over natural resources by establishing local land tenure commissions and facilitating land deeds for women.

As one would expect, the reclamation and reallocation of land (even degraded land) has presented both opportunities and challenges for the REGIS-ER and other projects, and measures must be put in place to ensure such allocation is done in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner. This "**Amélioration et sécurisation des terres vers la résilience**" award will support the national institution for land tenure in Burkina Faso, ONF, for the effective functionality of Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF)

commune-level Rural Land Tenure Services offices, continuing the work ONF began in their subaward under REGIS-ER.

1.3 CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

An initial Climate Risk Management (CRM) screening for activities, as required by ADS 201, has been included in this IEE in section 3.2. This review was completed using the CRM Matrix Tool for Activity Design (Matrix Template).

1.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

This project aims to 1. Provide technical assistance to the GoBF resulting in the establishment, staffing and effective operationality of Rural Land Tenure Service (SFRs) offices in RISE ZOI communes; 2. Expand the pilot implementation of the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) beyond the first five communes in the RISE ZOI under the REGIS-ER sub-award to expand effective titling and mapping of land for men and women in remaining RISE ZOI communes; and to 3. Provide land-related technical assistance to other RISE Implementing Partners, including working with REGIS-ER to build community-level organizations to promote and arbitrate land tenure matters.

1.5 ILLUSTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

1: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURKINA FASO (GOBF) RESULTING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, STAFFING AND EFFECTIVE OPERATIONALITY OF RURAL LAND TENURE SERVICE (SFRS) OFFICES IN RISE ZOI COMMUNES.

- *Supporting newly established Rural Land Tenure Offices (SFRs).* Such support will include capacity-building and training in land laws and land administration, as well as geospatial and data management support to facilitate the delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs).
- *Supporting community, regional and national-level mapping.* Support will involve training and facilitation of participatory mapping as well as land use planning, and would ideally involve a strong spatial component.
- *Conducting as-needed land tenure and land-use analyses.* Support will involve responding to USAID and GoBF needs for land tenure analysis. An example would be an analysis of whether to what extent Burkina Faso and the RISE ZOI is seeing a shift from smallholder plots (<2 hectares) to medium plots (2-5 hectares).

2: EXPAND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOBILE APPLICATION TO SECURE TENURE (MAST) TO NEW RISE ZOI COMMUNES.

- *Development, refinement, and modifications to MAST application and data stack.* The ONF will serve as the central repository and software manager for MAST, and will provide customization/refinement/modifications as needed for deployment in different villages within the RISE ZOI. The ONF will upload all new MAST applications, customization, updates and documentation to a designated MAST documentation site, such as the MAST github site (https://github.com/MASTUSAID-BurkinaFaso/).
- *Sensitization and training around land laws and land rights.* A critical part of MAST deployment is village-level sensitization and training on land laws and land rights. ONF will conduct this training and sensitization.
- *Backstopping SFRs in the processing, cleaning, and verification of data generated through the MAST app, as well as work flow management.* The ONF may also be able to assist SFRs with data storage, as needed.

- *Supporting delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (attestations de possession foncière, or APFRs).* Although delivery of APFRs is strictly the duty of the Government of Burkina Faso, the ONF will provide coordination, logistics, and other support as needed during the life of this program to ensure this delivery while strengthening the capacity of the government (locally and nationally) to carry out these activities effectively after the life of the program. This includes addressing barriers to entry for men and for women, such as the obtainment of a birth certificate and/or national/ECOWAS identity card and other necessary documentation and requirements.
- *Training of RISE partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST.* The ONF will serve as the central knowledge repository for MAST, and will be available to train and support its deployment by other parties. These trainings would provide a small but important revenue stream to the ONF that would support its work after the life of the current activity.

3: PROVIDE LAND-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER RISE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS, INCLUDING HELPING TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE AND ARBITRATE LAND TENURE MATTERS.

- *Training Commune and Village-level stakeholders on the MAST technology, and training Trusted Intermediaries.* A key innovation of MAST (and what makes it an efficient and cost-effective method for documenting land rights) is that lands are mapped by Trusted Intermediaries (local youth who actually map the parcels using the MAST app). The ONF will train these Trusted Intermediaries, as well as village leadership and SFR staff, on how to use the MAST app.
- *Technical assistance to demonstrate what can be done now that one has an APFR.* This sub-activity will include training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities made more likely by securing tenure through APFRs, for example planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry methods, agricultural intensification, and access to credit.
- *Technical assistance to communities and SFRs toward the creation and management of common lands.* ONF will assist communities in implementing best practices toward reducing conflict related to land matters, including providing technical support toward the creation of livestock corridors, titling common lands, defusing conflicts arising over artisanal mining, etc.

2.0 COUNTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION (BASELINE INFORMATION)

2.1 ECOSYSTEM AND CLIMATE INFORMATION

Burkina Faso is a flat landlocked country with an area of 274,200 sq km. Located between 10 and 15 degrees northern latitude, the country is found in the Niger River Loop, despite a close link to the Gulf of Guinea through Volta River. Burkina Faso is bordered by six countries from the sub-region (see map). Due to its geographical position, Burkina Faso is characterized by a dry tropical climate which alternates between a short rainy season and a long dry season. Burkina Faso's climate is prone to strong seasonal and annual variation due to its location in the hinterland and within the confines of the Sahara. The country has three climatic zones: the Sahelian zone in the north receiving less than 600mm average annual rainfall; the north-sudanian zone in the center receiving an average annual rainfall between 600 and 900mm; and the south-sudanian zone in the south with an average annual rainfall in excess of 900mm.

Burkina Faso is situated on an extensive plateau, which is slightly inclined toward the south. The lateritic (red, leached, iron-bearing) layer of rock that covers the underlying crystalline rocks is deeply incised by the country's three principal rivers—the Black-Volta (Mouhoun), the Red Volta (Nazinon), and the White-Volta (Nakambé)—all of which converge in Ghana to the south to form the Volta River. The Oti, another tributary of the Volta, rises in southeastern Burkina Faso. Great seasonal variation occurs in the flow of the rivers, and some rivers become dry beds during the dry season. In the southwest there are sandstone plateaus bordered by the Banfora Escarpment, which is about 500 feet (150 metres) high and faces southeast. Much of the soil in the country is infertile.

The climate of Burkina Faso is generally sunny, hot, and dry. Two principal climate zones can be distinguished. The Sahelian zone in the north is semiarid steppe, characterized by three to five months of rainfall, which is often erratic. To the south, in the Sudanic zone, the climate becomes increasingly of the tropical wet-dry type, with a greater variability of temperature and rainfall and greater total rainfall than the north.

Four seasons may be distinguished in Burkina Faso: a dry and cool season from mid-November to mid-February, with temperatures dropping to about 60 °F (16 °C) at night; a hot season from mid-February to June, when maximum temperatures rise into the low 100s F (about 40 °C) in the shade and the Harmattan a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing off the Sahara desert—is prevalent; a rainy season, which lasts from June to September; and an intermediate season, which lasts from September until mid-November. Annual rainfall varies from about 40 inches (1,000 mm) in the south to less than 10 inches (250 mm) in the north.

The northern part of the country consists of savanna, with prickly shrubs and stunted trees that flourish during the rainy season. In the south, the prickly shrubs give way to scattered forests, which become denser along the banks of the perennial rivers. The *karite* (shea tree) and the baobab (hibiscus tree) are endemic in this region.

Animal life includes buffalo, antelope, lions, hippopotamuses, elephants, crocodiles, and monkeys. Bird and insect life is rich and varied, and there are many species of fish in the rivers. Burkina Faso's national

parks include Po in the south-centre of the country, Arli in the southeast, and Parque W in the east, shared with Benin and Niger.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHY

Burkina Faso has a high birth rate and a high population growth rate (3.1 percent); at this rate, the population will double every 23 years. Between 1990 and 2010, Burkina Faso's population increased by 57 percent, with the largest increases in population occurring in Centre-Nord (1.4 million), Nord (0.8 million), and Boucle Du Mouhoun (0.7 million). Given that Burkina Faso is a landlocked, densely populated country, this rapid population expansion will place increasing stress on limited natural resources traduced by (i) an extensive agriculture, (ii) increased deforestation, (iii) depletion of the vegetation through overgrazing, (iv)resettlement of the population in flood-prone areas, which poses an additional dilemma to the land use planners.

2.3. CLIMATE INFORMATION

Burkina Faso's geographical situation makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change. As a country in the Sahel in the heart of western Africa, Burkina Faso suffers an extreme, variable climate: the same area can be affected by both flooding and drought within only a few months.

Climate change may affect the Sahelian region of Africa through severe variations in rainfall, water shortage and low agricultural yield. In addition, climate change will probably result in higher temperatures, potentially increasing the risk for forest fires or bushfires. Burkina Faso is a Sahelian country faced with several weather constraints. In Burkina Faso, droughts and floods are the most serious constraints. Between 1991 and 2009, the country experienced eleven (11) major floods which have affected 383,203 people and claimed 93 lives, three (3) major droughts which have affected 96,290 people, an invasion of locusts and many episodes of epidemic diseases.

Infectious diseases are another significant health issue in the Sahel. From 2001 to 2008, the World Health Organization reported 28 communicable disease outbreaks in Burkina Faso, including meningitis, yellow fever, measles, and cholera. The incidence of infectious diseases such as meningitis, malaria, and measles are closely tied to climate variables such as temperature, humidity, and precipitation. Climate change will likely cause shifts in the timing, seasonality, and geographic range of disease epidemics, particularly meningitis and malaria. For example, changes in climate appear to be pushing the meningitis belt south (IRIN, 2011). These shifts will likely impact disease prevention and control efforts.

2.4. LOCATION AFFECTED

The project will take place in the communes of the RISE zone in Burkina Faso (see map below). The targeted zones of Burkina Faso are its Eastern, Northern Central, and Sahel regions, ecologically fragile transition zones of grasslands and shrubs between the Saharan Desert to the north and the savanna to the south. The dominant livelihood activities in the area are farming and livestock rearing. Given the semi-arid climate, the most commonly-grown crops and staple foods are millet and sorghum. The chronic vulnerability of households in the program area is marked by high levels of poverty—an estimated 35 percent of all people live on less than $US 1.25 per day (SAREL 2015) – and water scarcity, weak governance, and gender inequality. Population growth also exerts pressure on social and economic systems and strains already degraded natural resources, increasing conflicts over water, pasture rights and agricultural land.

2.5 APPLICABLE HOST COUNTRY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

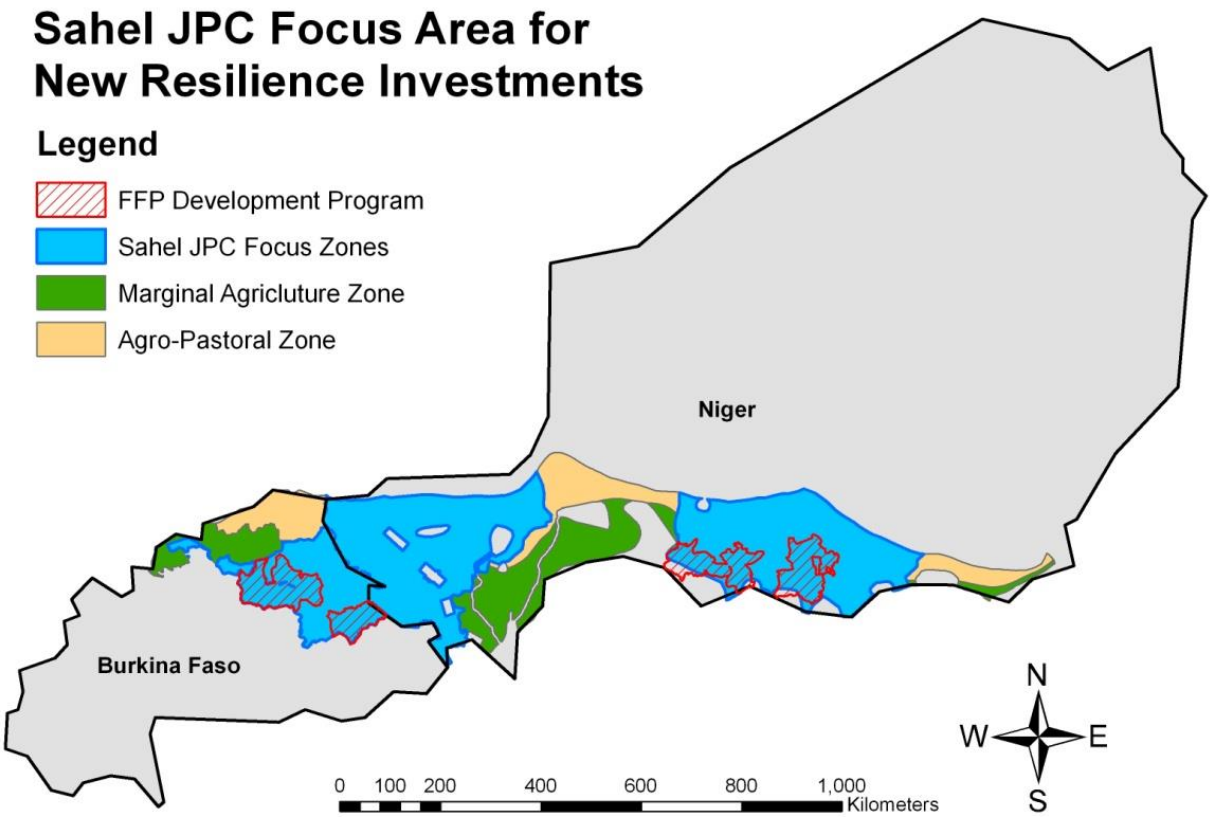
Burkina Faso's constitutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks address environmental protection and natural resources management. The constitution approved on June 2, 1991 accords a special importance to and includes a number of provisions for the protection and management of the environment:

Article 14 of the constitution asserts that the natural wealth and resources belong to the people. *Article 29* recognizes the right to a healthy environment and states that the protection, defense and promotion of the environment are a shared duty.

Article 101 defines legal authority and responsibility of the state towards protection of the environment.

The Environmental Code (Act No. 05/97/ADP of 30 January 1997) sets out basic principles to preserve the environment and improve the quality of life in Burkina Faso. It defines what are considered to be pollution-causing actions, pollution control and provides penalties for violators.

Burkina Faso's 2007 national environmental policy, *Politique Nationale en Matière d'environnement*, is the main strategic policy framework. It sets out the national framework and plans for the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. It has not yet been operationalized, but the government plans to do so in conjunction with several other recently developed key programs and policies.



In 2008 the government signed a decree (No. 2008-125/PRES/PM/MECV) specifying the creation and organization of environmental units that would be placed within the various ministerial departments and government enterprises as a way to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into plans, policies and actions at different levels of government.

The Ministry of Environment is the principal government department in charge of the design, coordination and implementation of national environmental policy. The ministry is responsible for promotion and coordination of actions to combat desertification; protection of forests and wildlife; promotion of environmental assessments and environmental education, compliance with environmental conventions, and pollution prevention and control. The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Water & Water Resources are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of legal provisions that apply to land, forestry, wildlife, fishery, water, agricultural and livestock systems. Measures, in addition to the Environment Code, that directly apply to environmental conservation include Agrarian and Land Reform, Forestry Code, Mining Code, Water Code, and traditional and customary regulations (traditional hunting and fishing, sacred woods, taboos).

Burkina Faso is party to international agreements on Biodiversity, Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol), Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, and Wetlands.

The Environmental Code provides (in Article 17) that activities likely to have significant effects on the environment are subject to prior review by the Minister of Environment based on an environmental impact assessment (EIA) study or other evaluation document. The EIA implementation procedure is burdened by weak capacities of national actors and a low level of enforcement. Sector guides are currently under development to help facilitate the understanding and approval of the procedure. Local human resources for assisting with the EIA process are available via the Burkina Faso National Association of EIA professionals.

Land tenure policy in Burkina Faso

After independence in 1960, land management in Burkina Faso was primarily left to customary institutions and governed according to customary law. The government's role was restricted to management of classified or protected land. The basis for the country's modern statutory system is the Réorganisation Agraire et Foncière, introduced in 1984 and amended in 1991 and 1996, which helped to develop a private property rights regime for land. The legislation vested all land in the state, regardless of customary tenure status, and outlawed all land sales in an attempt to make a clean break with customary rights. Citizens would henceforth be able to gain access to land through government rules of access, thus ending the power of traditional chiefs. Its interpretation in rural areas was that land belonged to whoever was cultivating it, regardless of customary rules. Amendments allowed them privatization of land, recognized use-rights and long-term leases, and enabled the state to cede land to private operators. The legislation also created a national village land-use management program that operates Commissions Villageoises de Gestion des Terroirs (CVGTs), village-level representative committees responsible for land management. These bodies were intended to represent the village by bringing together customary leaders and members of underrepresented groups in committees. In practice, however, CVGTs have not realized their purpose, as the Réorganisation Agraire et Foncière is commonly superseded by customary systems at the village level. The commissions are more often associated with donors or viewed as State projects, rather than as belonging to the community (USAID,

2010). Another local body that plays a role in land management is the Conseil Villageois de Développement (CVD), which is tasked with managing and resolving conflicts and 'finding solutions to land tenure problems' according to the 2004 Code Général des Collectivités Territoriales (2004 Decentralization Code). Both CVGTs and CVDs are evidence of Burkina Faso's push for decentralization, which has sought to transfer management responsibilities over land to local bodies.

Rural Land Tenure Law

The latest development in this process was the adoption of the new Rural Land Tenure Law (Act. No 034) in June 2009 following a long, transparent, and inclusive process. The goals of the new law include:

1) ensuring equitable access to rural land;
2) promoting investments in agriculture, forestry and pastoralism in Burkina Faso;
3) reducing poverty in rural areas; and
4) promoting sustainable management of natural resources.

In addition, the new law is meant to protect property rights, prevent and manage land conflicts, and build a framework for ensuring rural land tenure security. The law furthers decentralization in Burkina Faso and codifies principles of customary rights by enabling communities to draft *Chartes Foncière Rurale* (Rural Land Charters), which are local conventions based on customary land uses. These land charters contain rules relating to conservation or shared natural resources, the process of giving and receiving land loans, and land dispute management. The new law provides the governing framework for the land charters, which vary according to local needs and customs to reflect the diversity of Burkina Faso's people and ecosystems.

Local land charters are created at the village level in a participatory manner that includes a representative group of stakeholders (including women, forest users, pastoralists, and youth), and is aided by the state. They are adopted at the village level, validated at the municipal court, and recorded in the register of local land charters.

The 2009 law also enables legal recognition of individual and collective land rights, the transfer of certificates of rural land possession through inheritance, oral and written rural land leases, and the creation of local land management institutions. These bodies include:

- *Service Foncier Rural* (Rural Land Service), a national institution represented in each community;
- *Commissions Villageoises Foncière* (Village Land Commissions);
- and 'local consultative bodies for land-related matters' in rural municipalities.

The Rural Land Service and Village Land Commissions are designed to work together to maintain public spaces and common areas, secure individual land tenure rights, and prevent disputes. The 2009 law created the *Attestation de Possession Foncière Rurale* (AFPR, or Rural

Land Possession Certificate), which can be granted to individuals and associations. This replaces the previous practice of issuing 'minutes of palaver' that affirmed rights to land usage. In the new system, certificates can be obtained within 75 days if no objections are raised. Any property owner may request an individual certificate or recognition of possession by submitting an application to the Village Land Commission (these may be made orally). The commission forwards it to the Rural Land Service, which

checks that no possession or property title has been previously established on the parcel in consultation with local customary and traditional authorities. The rural land possession certificate is then prepared for the Mayor's signature on behalf of the applicant. In the case that there are competing claims to the land, the case is referred to the *Commission de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise* (CCFV), which reviews it for up to 45 days through local-level consultations. Only if this is unsuccessful is the case referred to the local court, or *tribunal de grande instance* (TGI). AFPRs differ from full land ownership titles in that they confer the right to use undeveloped land; they entail rights of *usufruct* (use and profit), but not *abusus* (alienation1). AFPRs may be used to obtain bank loans, depending on individual bank requirements and can be loaned, donated, rented, or passed on to the next generation. Local consultative bodies must include members of development committees, traditional land chiefs, representatives of state and local government, representatives from women's groups, and technical experts. Mayors and prefects also take part in conflict resolution relating to land disputes. However, these groups can only examine and issue reports and suggestions. Most groups with customary claims over land also have a land chief, or *chef de terre*, who has a connection with the ancestors who initially approached the local spirits of the land. The *chef de terre* stands as a symbol of the inalienability of that group's right to land. The 2009 law sets forth the framework for addressing land disputes, stating that parties should first attempt to resolve the situation with local authorities, per procedures in the local land charter. The law gives local authorities a 45-day period, which may be extended once, in which to reach conciliation between the parties. Addressing the courts and initiating litigation should only be used as a last resort.

3.0 EVALUATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES WITH RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDED THRESHOLD DECISIONS

1: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURKINA FASO (GOBF) RESULTING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, STAFFING AND EFFECTIVE OPERATIONALITY OF RURAL LAND TENURE SERVICE (SFRS) OFFICES IN RISE ZOI COMMUNES.

- *Supporting newly established Rural Land Tenure Offices (SFRs).* Such support will include capacity-building and training in land laws and land administration, as well as geospatial and data management support to facilitate the delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs).

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment. However, they could indirectly, if trainings around land laws and land administration do not include best practices regarding sustainable land use and management, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, if sensitization and training around Land Property Rights are not well managed by specialists who are familiar with the local culture and can integrate it, this could lead to misunderstandings that could later lead to conflicts. Certain social categories (women, social casts, etc.) could also be excluded from land ownership.

- *Supporting community, regional and national-level mapping.* Support will involve training and facilitation of participatory mapping as well as land use planning, and would ideally involve a strong spatial component.

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment. However, they could indirectly, if trainings around land use planning do not include best practices regarding sustainable land use and management, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability.

- *Conducting as-needed land tenure and land-use analyses.* Support will involve responding to USAID and GoBF needs for land tenure analysis. An example would be an analysis of whether to what extent Burkina Faso and the RISE ZOI is seeing a shift from smallholder plots (<2 hectares) to medium plots (2-5 hectares).

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment. However, they could indirectly, if recommendations imply unmitigated strain on the environment and/or do not include best practices regarding sustainable land use and management, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability.

2: EXPAND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOBILE APPLICATION TO SECURE TENURE (MAST) TO NEW RISE ZOI COMMUNES.

- *Development, refinement, and modifications to MAST application and data stack.* The ONF will serve as the central repository and software manager for MAST, and will provide customization/refinement/modifications as needed for deployment in different villages within the

RISE ZOI. The ONF will upload all new MAST applications, customization, updates and documentation to a designated MAST documentation site, such as the MAST github site (https://github.com/MASTUSAID-BurkinaFaso/).

These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.

- *Sensitization and training around land laws and land rights.* A critical part of MAST deployment is village-level sensitization and training on land laws and land rights. ONF will conduct this training and sensitization.

  If sensitization and training around land laws and land rights are not well managed by specialists who are familiar with the local culture and can integrate it, this could lead to misunderstandings that could later lead to conflicts. Certain social categories (women, social casts…) could also be excluded from land ownership.

- *Backstopping SFRs (Services du Foncier Rural) in the processing, cleaning, and verification of data generated through the MAST app, as well as work flow management.* The ONF may also be able to assist SFRs with data storage, as needed.

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.

- *Supporting delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (attestations de possession foncière, or APFRs).* Although delivery of APFRs is strictly the duty of the Government of Burkina Faso, the ONF will provide coordination, logistics, and other support as needed during the life of this program to ensure this delivery while strengthening the capacity of the government (locally and nationally) to carry out these activities effectively after the life of the program. This includes addressing barriers to entry for men and for women, such as the obtainment of a birth certificate and/or national/ECOWAS identity card and other necessary documentation and requirements.

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.

- *Training of RISE partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST.* The ONF will serve as the central knowledge repository for MAST, and will be available to train and support its deployment by other parties. These trainings would provide a small but important revenue stream to the ONF that would support its work after the life of the current activity.

  These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.

3: PROVIDE LAND-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER RISE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS, INCLUDING HELPING TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE AND ARBITRATE LAND TENURE MATTERS.

- *Training Commune and Village-level stakeholders on the MAST technology, and training Trusted Intermediaries.* A key innovation of MAST (and what makes it an efficient and cost-effective method for documenting land rights) is that lands are mapped by Trusted Intermediaries (local

youth who actually map the parcels using the MAST app). The ONF will train these Trusted Intermediaries, as well as village leadership and SFR staff, on how to use the MAST app.

Land issues are very sensitive and can often cause conflicts if they are not well managed. If sensitization and training around land laws and land rights are not well managed by specialists who are familiar with the local culture and can integrate it, this could lead to misunderstandings that could later lead to conflicts. Certain social categories (women, social casts…) could also be excluded from land ownership. Furthermore, to ensure no resulting adverse impacts on the environment, trainings should include best practices regarding sustainable land use and management, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability.

- *Technical assistance to demonstrate what can be done now that one has an APFR.* This sub-activity will include training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities made more likely by securing tenure through APFRs, for example planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry methods, agricultural intensification, and access to credit.

  Activities like agriculture intensification could have negative impacts to the environment. Activities to boost crop productivity and profitability include increased use of inputs including seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Mishandling, misuse, or misapplication of pesticides presents profound risk to human and environmental health.

  Misuse of fertilizers could cause:

  - degradation of soil (acidification: too much Nitrogen acidifies soils in the long term),
  - pollution of surface water and/or underground water by runoff from fertilizers after rains or
  - "nutrient loading' through over-application and poor management of agricultural run-off.

  The use of mechanization can cause soil erosion if this is not done adequately it could cause soil depletion, erosion, and silting.

  Using seed not adapted to climate or soils can result in crop failure/food insecurity. Exotics (including tissue cultures) can bring new pests or cause native resilient varieties to disappear.

  Training should take into account all potential negative impacts of agriculture and incorporate into the training modules in good agricultural practices that should minimize or avoid these impacts, including principles of natural resource conservation, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability.

  No training involving the use of pesticides shall be carried out without prior a duly approved PERSUAP.

- *Technical assistance to communities and SFRs toward the creation and management of common lands.* ONF will assist communities in implementing best practices toward reducing conflict related to land matters, including providing technical support toward the creation of livestock corridors, titling common lands, defusing conflicts arising over artisanal mining, etc.

  Creation of corridors for the passage of animals is a great risk of conflict between herders and farmers. All actors should be involved in the process to avoid disagreements that could lead to conflict. Local leaders should be involved also in the process.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY TABLE OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RECCOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS INCLUDING CONDITIONS

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS
Objective 1: Provide technical assistance to the Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF) resulting in the establishment, staffing and effective operationality of Rural Land Tenure Service (SFRs) offices in RISE ZOI communes.		
Support newly established Rural Land Tenure Offices (SFRs). Such support will include capacity-building and training in land laws and land administration, as well as geospatial and data management support to facilitate the delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs).	These activities could have adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment, if trainings do not include content on principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability	**A Negative determination** pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii) subject to the following condition: All technical assistance, workshops, consultations, and recommendations for program designs will include best practices regarding sustainable use, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability;
Supporting community mapping. Support would involve training and facilitation of participatory mapping as well as land use planning, and would ideally involve a strong spatial component.	These activities could have adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment, if trainings do not include content on principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability	**A Negative determination** pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii) subject to the following condition: All technical assistance, workshops, consultations, and recommendations for program designs will include best practices regarding sustainable use, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability;
Conduct as-needed land tenure and land-use analyses. Support will involve responding to USAID and GoBF needs for land tenure analysis. An example would be an analysis of whether to what extent Burkina Faso and the RISE ZOI is seeing a shift from smallholder plots (<2 hectares) to medium plots (2-5 hectares).	These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment. However, they could if trainings do not include content on principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability.	**A Negative determination** pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii) subject to the following condition: All technical assistance, workshops, consultations, and recommendations for program designs will include best practices regarding sustainable use, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environmental sustainability;

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS
Objective 2: Expand implementation of MAST to new RISE ZOI communes, and helping strengthen community-level organizations to promote and arbitrate land tenure matters.		
Development, refinement, and modifications to MAST application and data stack. The ONF would serve as the central repository and software manager for MAST, and would provide customization/refinement/modifications as needed for deployment in different villages within the RISE ZOI.	These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.	**Categorical Exclusion** pursuant to 22CFR 216.2(c)(1)(i) for action not having an effect on the environment and 22CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for education, technical assistance or training programs.
Sensitization and training around land laws and land rights. A critical part of MAST deployment is village-level sensitization and training on land laws and land rights.	Land issues are very sensitive and can often cause conflicts if they are not well managed. If sensitization and training around land laws and land rights are not well managed by specialists who are familiar with the local culture and can integrate it, this could lead to misunderstandings that could later lead to conflicts. Certain social categories (women, social casts,…) could also be excluded from land ownership.	**A Negative determination** pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii) subject to the following condition: Training and sensitization of communities on land rights will have to integrate cultural realities and take into account proper management of sensitive issues in order to avoid social conflicts.
Backstopping SFRs in the processing, cleaning, and verification of data generated through the MAST app, as well as work flow management. The ONF may also be able to assist SFRs with data Storage, as needed.	These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.	**Categorical Exclusion** pursuant to 22CFR 216.2(c)(1)(i) for action not having an effect on the environment and 22CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for education, technical assistance or training programs.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS
Supporting delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs). Although delivery of APFRs is strictly the duty of the Government of Burkina Faso, the ONF can provide coordination, logistics, and other support as needed to ensure this delivery. This includes addressing barriers to entry for men and for women, such as the obtainment of a birth certificate and/or national identity card and other necessary documentation and requirements.	These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.	**Categorical Exclusion** pursuant to 22CFR 216.2(c)(1)(i) for action not having an effect on the environment and 22CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for education, technical assistance or training programs.
Training of partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST. The ONF will serve as the central knowledge repository for MAST, and will be available to train and support outside partners in its deployment.	These activities are not anticipated to have any adverse impacts on the physical and biological environment.	**Categorical Exclusion** pursuant to 22CFR 216.2(c)(1)(i) for action not having an effect on the environment and 22CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) for education, technical assistance or training programs.
Objective 3: Provide land-related technical assistance to other RISE Implementing Partners, including helping to strengthen community-level organizations to promote and arbitrate land tenure matters.		
Training Commune and Village-level stakeholders on the MAST technology, and training Trusted Intermediaries. A key innovation of MAST (and what makes it a more efficient and cost-effective method for documenting land rights) is that lands are mapped by Trusted Intermediaries (local youth who actually map the parcels using the MAST app). The ONF will train these Trusted Intermediaries, as	Land issues are very sensitive and can often cause conflicts if they are not well managed. If sensitization and training around land laws and land rights are not well managed by specialists who are familiar with the local culture and can integrate it, this could lead to misunderstandings that could later lead to conflicts. Certain social categories (women, social casts,…) could also be excluded from land ownership.	A **negative determination** is recommended pursuant to 22CFR 216.3(a)(3)(iii) subject to the following condition**s:** - Trainings should be done by specialists who are familiar with the local culture - Trusted intermediaries who will have in charge to map land should be proposed consensually by village level stakeholders

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS
well as Village leadership and AFR staff, on how to use the MAST app.		
Technical assistance to demonstrate what can be done now that one has an APFR. This sub-activity would include training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities made more likely by securing tenure through APFRs, for example planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry methods, **agricultural intensification**, and access to credit.	Activities like agriculture intensification could have negative impacts to the environment. Activities to boost crop productivity and profitability include increased use of inputs including seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Mishandling, misuse, or misapplication of pesticides presents profound risk to human and environmental health. Misuse of fertilizers could cause: - degradation of soil (acidification: too much Nitrogen acidifies soils in the long term), - pollution of surface water and/or underground water by runoff from fertilizers after rains or - "nutrient loading' through over-application and poor management of agricultural run-off. The use of mechanization can cause soil erosion if this is not done adequately it could cause soil depletion, erosion, and silting.	A **negative determination** is recommended pursuant to 22CFR 216.3(a)(3)(iii) subject to the following condition**s:** The introduction of technologies for intensifying agriculture production techniques will not encourage the use of fertilizers, or non-approved or GMO seeds; also, that best practices in the use of these inputs are promoted during introduction of the technologies. **Use or purchase or training on pesticide use cannot be done without an approved PERSUAP.** **Directly operated demonstration activities, and activities that promulgate agricultural practices must**: • Establish demonstration plots in conformity with sustainable agricultural practices. • Include environmental risk and mitigation in training and technical assistance. • Incorporate and promote sound environmental management practices in general conformity with relevant chapters of USAID's *Sector Environmental Guidelines* at: http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm); • Conform to fertilizer good environmental practices as per the USAID/AFR Fertilizer Factsheet (available at www.encapafrica.org/egssaa/AFR_Fertilizer__Factsheet_Jun04.pdf)

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS
	Using seed not adapted to climate or soils can result in crop failure/food insecurity. Exotics (including tissue cultures) can bring new pests or cause native resilient varieties to disappear.	• Substantially conform to good agricultural and irrigation practices as set out in USAID's Sector Environmental Guidance for Irrigation and Agriculture (http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm**).** • Promote long-term sustainability of water resources in balance with community and ecosystem needs by maximizing water use efficiency and minimizing water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and erosion and nutrient/agrochemical runoff. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Safeguarding%20the%20World's%20Water_FY14_USAID_FINAL.pdf • Identify and promote Climate-Smart Agriculture practices e.g. https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/34363/retrieve http://ifdc.org/fertilizer-deep-placement/
Technical assistance to communities and SFRs toward the creation and management of common lands. ONF will assist communities in implementing best practices toward reducing conflict related to land matters, including providing technical support toward the creation of livestock corridors, titling common lands, defusing conflicts arising over artisanal mining, etc.	Creation of corridors for the passage of animals is a great risk of conflict between herders and farmers. All actors should be involved in the process to avoid disagreements that could lead to conflict. Local leaders should be involved also in the process.	A **negative determination** is recommended pursuant to 22CFR 216.3(a)(3)(iii) subject to the following condition**s:** - All stakeholders and local leaders should be involved in the process to avoid misunderstanding and to have a consensus on the corridor routes - A local convention should be produced to resolve any disputes that may arise in the future - The corridors should be delimited by signaling markers to avoid any installation of cultivation in the interior

4. CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

An initial Climate Risk Management (CRM) screening for activities, as required by ADS 201, was prepared as part of the IEE, and is included here, wherein activities to mitigate or adapt to potential climate change impacts have been identified.

Climate change events could influence the availability of land for various uses, which could increase pressures on fertile or usable lands for multiple uses. Furthermore, land conflicts can arise, and additionally, land administration capacities could be strained in the event of constant changes. If populations are not well trained in principles of climate change and climate-resilient methodologies/ best practices, they could erroneously choose inputs or activities that could lead to large investments being lost. Climate change and extreme events (flooding/drought) could influence the availability of arable land which could invalidate land use planning or lead to conflicts in possible uses (ex: land that was destined for animal grazing could be de facto converted to agricultural land). Furthermore, extreme events due to climate change could have an impact on the value of land and the distribution of its uses. The redistribution of land after a climate shock that caused massive displacements of populations could be problematic. Furthermore, in instances where climate change could lead to formal land use planning changes, conflicts could arise if adequate discussions and prior consensus among stakeholders are not carried out in culturally appropriate and inclusive ways. On a simpler level for the purposes of implementation of the ICT and data management components of the project, the review also found that extreme weather events could damage infrastructure, hampering or cutting communication technologies, which could cause outages of the central repository and stifle use and deployment in villages. Extreme weather events could also cause postponements or cancel trainings, or otherwise disrupt travel plans for trainings.

Measures to address climate risks are not currently included explicitly in the project description or activities. Furthermore, many of the climate risks to carrying out these training and facilitation activities were assigned a low risk rating. Recommended activities to address identified risks and opportunities to strengthen long-term climate resilience are outlined in table format in the CRM section in the IEE and may nevertheless be included and tracked in the project's EMMP. The summary of the climate risk management screening is presented below in Table 3, Potential recommended actions include:

- Land-use analysis should take into account the frequency and severity of climate change events and identify areas most susceptible to flooding such as low-lands.
- Land use planning will integrate alternatives that take into account possible events related to climate changes and discuss them with all stakeholders. Changes in land use should also be discussed for consensual decisions.
- Potential land use changes resulting from climate change and climate variability should be integrated in local agreements that define location of livestock corridors, cultivation plots and pastures.
- The land tenure law should integrate the securitization of land ownership and access (especially for vulnerable populations, e.g. indigenous peoples) if they have to face an important flow of populations that must be relocated in their lands after a climatic.
- Training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities that enhance climate resilience of land-based activities will be undertaken: for example, planting of tree crops, climate

smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry methods, sustainable agricultural intensification, and access to credit.

TABLE 3. ACTIVITY CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	**Climate Risks** List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	**Risk Rating** Low/Moderate/ High	**How Risks are Addressed** Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	**Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience** Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
Support newly established Rural Land Tenure Offices (SFRs). Such support will include capacity-building and training in land laws and land administration, as well as geospatial and data management support to facilitate the delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs).	Climate change events could influence the availability of land for various uses, which could increase pressures on fertile or usable lands for multiple uses. Furthermore, land conflicts can arise, and additionally, land administration capacities could be strained in the event of constant changes.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Land use planning should integrate alternatives that consider possible events related to climate changes and discuss them with all stakeholders. Changes in land use should also be discussed for consensual decisions. Rural Land Tenure Offices staff need to be sensitized and trained on climate change to integrate climatic events such as flooding in land allocation. Contingency plans can be established in a participatory manner and incorporated into land administration policies.

TABLE 3. ACTIVITY CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	**Climate Risks** List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	**Risk Rating** Low/Moderate/ High	**How Risks are Addressed** Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	**Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience** Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
Supporting community mapping. Support would involve training and facilitation of participatory mapping as well as land use planning, and would ideally involve a strong spatial component.	Climate change and extreme events (flooding/drought) could disturb land use planning. This could lead to conflicts in possible uses (ex: land that was destined for animal grazing could be converted to agricultural land).	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention. No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Land use planning should integrate alternatives that consider possible events related to climate changes and discuss them with all stakeholders. Changes in land use should also be discussed for consensual decisions. Non-climate or less climate dependent activities should also be developed to deal with climate shocks. Populations can also be trained on techniques for adapting to climate change, such as the adoption of drought resistant crops and / or tolerant varieties to water excess.
Conduct as-needed land tenure and land-use analyses. Support will involve responding to USAID and GoBF needs for land tenure analysis. An example would be an analysis of whether to what extent Burkina Faso and the RISE	Climate change events could influence the availability of arable land. And this will influence the size of plots.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Land-use analysis should consider the frequency and severity of climate change events and identify areas most susceptible to flooding such as low-lands. The analysis should not be confined to the present potentialities of land but should incorporate the possibilities of variations under the influence of the effects of climate change.

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
ZOI is seeing a shift from smallholder plots (<2 hectares) to medium plots (2-5 hectares).				
Development, refinement, and modifications to Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) application and data stack. The ONF would serve as the central repository and software manager for MAST, and would provide customization/refinement/modifications as needed for deployment in different villages within the RISE ZOI.	Extreme weather events could damage infrastructure, hampering or cutting communication technologies, which could cause outages of the central repository and stifle use and deployment in villages.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Teams could develop procedures for regular backups of the central repository to prevent permanent loss or damage to data sets. They could also develop contingency plans or work with ICT service provider companies to reinforce response capacity to rural zones following extreme weather events.
Sensitization and training around land laws and land rights. A critical part of MAST deployment is village-	Extreme events due to climate change could have an impact on the value of land and the distribution of	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Land law and land rights should include the redistribution of land after a climatic shock/disaster that has necessitated a significant displacement of populations. The land tenure law should integrate the

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
level sensitization and training on land laws and land rights.	its uses. The redistribution of land after a climate shock that caused massive displacements of populations could be problematic.			securing of land ownership and access (especially for vulnerable populations, e.g. indigenous peoples) if they must face an important flow of populations that must be relocated in their lands after a climatic shock.
Backstopping SFRs in the processing, cleaning, and verification of data generated through the MAST app, as well as work flow management. The ONF may also be able to assist SFRs with data Storage, as needed.	None anticipated.	Low	N/A	
Supporting delivery of Land Property Rights Certificates (APFRs). Although delivery of APFRs is strictly the duty of the	None anticipated.	Low	N/A	

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
Government of Burkina Faso, the ONF can provide coordination, logistics, and other support as needed to ensure this delivery. This includes addressing barriers to entry for men and for women, such as the obtainment of a birth certificate and/or national identity card and other necessary documentation and requirements.				
Training of partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST. The ONF will serve as the central knowledge repository for MAST, and will be available to train and support	Extreme weather events could cause postponements or cancel trainings, or otherwise disrupt travel plans for trainings.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Planning of training support should take weather and seasonal forecasts into account to reduce costs associated with canceled or postponed events.

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
outside partners in its deployment.				
Training Commune and Village-level stakeholders on the MAST technology, and training Trusted Intermediaries. A key innovation of MAST (and what makes it a more efficient and cost-effective method for documenting land rights) is that lands are mapped by Trusted Intermediaries (local youth who actually map the parcels using the MAST app). The ONF will train these Trusted Intermediaries, as well as Village leadership and AFR staff, on how to use the MAST app.	Extreme weather events could cause postponements or cancel trainings, or otherwise disrupt travel plans for trainings.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Planning of training support should take weather and seasonal forecasts into account to reduce costs associated with canceled or postponed events.

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
Technical assistance to demonstrate what can be done now that one has an APFR. This sub-activity would include training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities made more likely by securing tenure through APFRs, for example planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient ago-forestry methods, **agricultural intensification**, and access to credit.	Climate change and the events they cause could have significant impacts on land use. If populations are not well trained in principles of climate change and climate-resilient methodologies/ best practices, they could erroneously choose inputs or activities that could lead to large investments being lost.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Potential land use changes resulting from climate change and climate variability should be integrated in technical assistance and trainings. Training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities that enhance climate resilience of land-based activities will be undertaken: for example, planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry methods, sustainable agricultural intensification, and access to credit.
Technical assistance to communities and SFRs toward the creation and management of common lands. ONF will assist communities in implementing	Climate change could lead to land use change and may cause conflicts if there's no discussions and prior	Low	Training and workshops to build capacity with respect to related activities that enhance climate resilience of land-based activities will be undertaken: for example, planting of tree crops, climate smart agriculture, resilient agro-forestry	Potential land use changes resulting from climate change and climate variability will be integrated in local agreements that define location of livestock corridors, cultivation plots and pastures. A local convention or local agreement should be

Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions	Climate Risks List key risks related to the defined/illustrative interventions identified in the screening and additional assessment.	Risk Rating Low/Moderate/ High	How Risks are Addressed Describe how risks have been addressed in activity design and/or additional steps that will be taken in implementation. If you chose to accept the risk, briefly explain why.	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience Describe opportunities to achieve multiple development objectives by integrating climate resilience or mitigation measures
best practices toward reducing conflict related to land matters, including providing technical support toward the creation of livestock corridors, titling common lands, defusing conflicts arising over artisanal mining, etc.	consensus among stakeholders.		methods, sustainable agricultural intensification, and access to credit.	established and should integrate possible changes on land use in case of climate chocs like drought and flooding. This local agreement should be recognized by the authorities and integrated into the land law.
Training of partners, GoBF, and other stakeholders on MAST. The ONF will serve as the central knowledge repository for MAST, and will be available to train and support outside partners in its deployment.	Extreme weather events could cause postponements or cancel trainings, or otherwise disrupt travel plans for trainings.	Low	No activities are currently listed to explicitly address climate risks for this illustrative intervention.	Planning of training support should take weather and seasonal forecasts into account to reduce costs associated with canceled or postponed events.

4.0 RESTRICTION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

This IEE does NOT authorize support for pesticides, including their procurement, use, transport, storage or disposal. Any pesticide activity proposed under this program would necessitate an amended IEE, including all elements of analysis required by 22CFR216.3 (b) under USAID Pesticide Procedures.

4.2 GENERAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the specific conditions enumerated in Section 3, the negative determinations recommended in this IEE are contingent on full implementation of the following general monitoring and implementation requirements:

1) IP Briefings on Environmental Compliance Responsibilities: USAID/Burkina Faso shall provide the IP with a copy of this IEE; the IP shall be briefed on their environmental compliance responsibilities by their cognizant A/COR. During this briefing, the IEE conditions applicable to the IP's activities will be identified.

2) Development of EMMP: The IP shall develop and provide for A/COR and MEO review and approval, an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) documenting how their project will implement and verify all IEE conditions that apply to their activities (The AFR EMMP Factsheet provides EMMP guidance and sample EMMP formats: http://www.usaidgems.org/Documents/IopDocs/ENCAP_EMMP_Factsheet_22Jul2011.pdf).

3) Integration and implementation of EMMP. The IP shall integrate their EMMP into their project work plan and budgets, implement the EMMP, and report on its implementation as an element of regular project performance reporting.

4) Communication to firms regarding compliance. The IP shall communicate to potential sub-grantees the requirements established in this IEE. Specifically, the IP shall, and as appropriate, communicate environmental compliance responsibilities to each potential sub-grantees if any.

5) USAID/Burkina Faso monitoring responsibility. As required by ADS 204.3.4, USAID/Burkina Faso field Office will actively monitor and evaluate whether the conditions of this IEE are being implemented effectively up to the signatures of agreements/deals and whether there are new or unforeseen consequences that were not identified and reviewed in this IEE. If new or unforeseen consequences arise, the team will suspend the activity and initiate appropriate, further review in accordance with 22 CFR 216. USAID Monitoring shall include regular field visits.

6) Compliance with Host Country Requirements. Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-grantee and subcontractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations. The IP, sub-grantees and subcontractor must comply with host country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.